

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1783.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, March 20, 1783.

The Bill, entitled "An Act for incorporating St. Paul's Church, in the city of Philadelphia," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extra from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT for incorporating St. PAUL'S CHURCH, in the City of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS divers members of the Episcopal Church, formerly in communion with the Church of England, did, many years ago, at a very considerable expence, erect and build a house for the public worship of God, in the city of Philadelphia, within this State, which they nominated and titled St. Paul's Church; by certain constitutions and special agreement vesting the same, together with the lot of ground on which it is constructed, in certain persons in trust; and the survivors of the said trustees, with the present vestrymen of the above named church, having set forth and represented the disadvantages they have sustained, and yet experience, from the want of legal power and consideration as a politic and corporate body; and also have petitioned that they may be incorporated, and furnished with the due and customary privileges in this behalf, and have perpetual succession:

AND WHEREAS it is just and proper, and perfectly consistent with the true intention and spirit of the Constitution, that the prayer of their said petition be granted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the Reverend Samuel Magaw, Rector or Minister, John Wood and Lambert Wilmer, the present Wardens, and Plunket Fleeson, John Young, Andrew Dox, George Goodwin, John Campbell, George Ord, Blair McCleachan, William Graham, George Glenaworth, Joseph Bullock, Samuel Perse, John Carradine, Richard Kenshaw, Joseph Turner, John Kelle, John Bates, James Doughty and Benjamin Town, Grocer, and their successors duly elected and nominated in their place and stead, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a Corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name and title of "The Minister, Church Wardens, and Vestry Men, of the Episcopal Church of St. Paul's, in the City of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry Men, and their successors, by the name and title aforesaid, shall for ever hereafter be persons able and capable in law to purchase, have, receive, take, hold and enjoy, in fee simple, or of any lesser estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises, and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, encroachment, release, confirmation or devise, of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable to make the same; and further, that the said Corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be given or bequeathed to them by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a gift or bequest thereof, such money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchase or purchases of lands, tenements, messuages, houses, rents, annuities, or hereditaments, to them and their successors for ever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the rents and revenues, profits and interest of the said Church and Corporation, shall, by the said Minister, Church Wardens, and Vestry Men, and their successors, from time to time, be appointed for the maintenance and support of the Minister or Ministers, and officers of the said Church, and in the necessary repairs of the said Church, Burial ground, Church-yard, Parsonage-house, or houses, and other tenements, which do now, or hereafter shall belong to the said Church and Corporation, and to no other use or purpose whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Minister, Church Wardens, and Vestry Men, and their successors, shall and may grant, alien, or otherwise dispose of any messuages, houses, lands, tenements or hereditaments, other than the site of the house of public worship or Church aforesaid, and the Burial-ground or grounds, as to them may seem meet and proper.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in the disposition, sale or alienation of such messuages, houses, lands, tenements and hereditaments, the consent and concurrence of two thirds of the Vestry shall be had and obtained, and also the monies arising from the said disposition or sale shall be appropriated to the purchasing and procuring other more convenient messuages, houses, lands or tenements, as the aforesaid majority of Vestry may deem proper expedient, and to no other purpose or purposes whatsoever.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry Men, and their successors, or a majority of them, shall and may convene, from time to time, to make rules, bye laws, and ordinances, and to transact every thing requisite for the good government and support of the said Church: Provided always, That the said rules, bye laws, and ordinances, be not repugnant to the laws and statutes in force within this Commonwealth, and consonant to the usages and customs of the said Church.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry Men, shall have full power and authority to make, have and use one Common Seal, with such device or devices, and inscription, as they shall think proper, and the same to change, break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry Men, and their successors, by the name before mentioned, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, in all and all manner of suits, complaints, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever kind, nature or form they be, and all and every other matter and thing therein to do, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, in this Commonwealth, in the like cases, may or can do.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Vestry of the said Church shall always consist of twenty persons, members of the said Church, of which number the Church Wardens are always to be two; and that the election of such Vestry shall be made every year on Easter Monday, or some day in the same week, of which the said Congregation shall have notice, by a majority of such members of the said Church as shall appear by the vestry books to be contributors to the support and maintenance of the said Church, having and paying for a sitting, and of full age, who only shall have a right to vote for the Vestry Men of the said Church.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Vestry then so elected shall have full power to elect and chuse, annually, and every year, two of their number to be Church Wardens of the said Church.

Provided always nevertheless, That in case of the death or removal of a Minister of the said Church, from the death or removal of such Minister, and until another Minister shall be duly appointed and approved for the said Church, agreeable to former method and usage, the Church Wardens for the time being, with the consent of the major part of the Vestry Men in Vestry met, shall have the same powers and authorities relating to the disposition of the rents and revenues of the said Corporation, as is hereinbefore vested in the Minister, Church Wardens and Vestry Men.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That certain "agreements, concessions and constitutions, made, concluded and agreed on, by and between the subscribers and contributors to the Church aforesaid," which agreements and constitutions bear date the twenty-fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and sixty, are and shall be of full force and operation, except so far as there is provision otherwise appointed and made specially by this act; and except the restricting clause, relative to the obligation of the Minister or Assistant by a Bishop of the Church of England, in Great-Britain or Ireland:

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the clear yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, and real estate of the said Corporation, shall not exceed the sum of One Thousand Pounds, lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania, exclusive of the monies arising from the letting of the pews belonging to the said Church, and other contributions; and also exclusive of the monies arising from the opening the ground for burials in the Church-yard belonging to the said Church, which said monies shall, as it is now, be received and disposed of by the Church Wardens and Vestry Men for the time being, for the purposes herein before mentioned and directed.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

THURSDAY, March 20, 1783.

The Bill, entitled "An Act to re-establish the Corporation of the Juliana Library Company in Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster," was read the second time, and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered to be transcribed for a third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extra from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT to re-establish the Corporation of the JULIANA LIBRARY COMPANY in Lancaster, in the county of Lancaster.

WHEREAS it hath been made appear to the Legislature of this State, that the late Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, by their charter, under the great seal of the late province, bearing date the twenty-second day of October, one thousand seven hundred and sixty three, did, upon the application of sundry reputable inhabitants of the county of Lancaster, incorporate them by the name of "The Juliana Library Company in Lancaster;" in pursuance whereof, elections of Directors, Treasurer and Librarian, have been duly held on the fifteenth day of September annually, until the declaration of independence, and a number of bye-laws have been passed for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said company:

AND WHEREAS the members of the said company have, since the declaration of independence, ceased to hold elections, and discontinued further proceedings under their charter, inasmuch as it derived its existence from the authority of the crown of Great-Britain, and have humbly prayed the Legislature, by the petition of the late surviving Directors of the said company, to restore to them all the rights, liberties, powers and privileges, by them held under their former charter, and establish their estate and interest in the property by them acquired or purchased under the same:

AND WHEREAS it is highly evident that the advancement of knowledge and useful learning is peculiarly important to the well-being of governments formed on democratical principles, Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That all the rights, liberties, powers and privileges, in and by the before mentioned charter to the former members of the Juliana Library Company in Lancaster granted, shall be, and are

hereby to the present members thereof restored, to the same effect, as if such rights, liberties, powers and privileges, in the same charter granted, were in and by this act enumerated and repeated; and that all the estate and interest in goods and chattels, heretofore by the said Corporation under their said charter purchased or acquired, shall be and remain the estate and property of the said company; and that all contracts made by the said Corporation with any person or persons whatsoever shall be binding upon the several parties, to all intents and purposes, as if the same Corporation had subsisted without interruption, any law or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That from and after the passing of this act, and until the fifteenth day of September next, the day of annual election fixed by the said charter, shall be Directors,

Treasurer, and

Librarian of the said Library Company; and that the name of the Company by which they were heretofore incorporated shall be continued.

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FRIDAY, March 21, 1783.

The Bill, entitled, "An Act incorporating the Baptist Church, in the township of Montgomery, and county of Philadelphia," was read the second time and debated by paragraphs:

Ordered, That it be transcribed, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extra from the Minutes,

PETER Z. LLOYD, Clerk of the General Assembly.

AN ACT incorporating the Baptist Church, in the township of Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the Minister, Elders and Members of the Baptist Church, in the township of Montgomery, in the county of Philadelphia, have prayed, that their said Church may be incorporated, and by law enabled, as a body corporate and politic, to receive and hold such charitable donations and bequests as have been, or may from time to time be made to their society, and vested with such powers and privileges as are enjoyed by the religious societies who are incorporated in the State of Pennsylvania;

AND WHEREAS it is just and right, and also agreeable to the true spirit of the Constitution, that the prayer of their said petition be granted:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That David Loosborow, Minister, Isaac James, Peter Evans, Jenkin Evans and George Smith, and their successors, duly elected and appointed, in such manner and form as herein after is directed, be and they are hereby made and constituted a Corporation and body politic in law and in fact, to have continuance for ever, by the name, title and title of "The Trustees of the Baptist Church in Montgomery township, in the county of Philadelphia."

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, by the name, title and title aforesaid, shall for ever hereafter be persons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold, all and all manner of lands, tenements, rents, annuities, franchises and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, encumbered, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed to the said Baptist Church in Montgomery township, and county aforesaid, or to the religious Congregation worshipping therein, now under the pastoral charge and care of the Reverend David Loosborow, or to any other person or persons to their use, or in trust for them, and the same lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises, and other hereditaments, are hereby vested and established in the said Corporation and their successors for ever, according to their original use and intention. And the said Corporation and their successors are hereby declared to be seized and possessed of such estate and estates therein, as in and by the respective grants, bargains, sales, encroachments, releases, devises or other conveyances thereof, is or are declared, limited or expressed; as also that the said Corporation and their successors aforesaid, at all times hereafter, shall be capable and able to purchase, have, receive, take hold and enjoy, in fee simple, or of any lesser estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, liberties, franchises and other hereditaments, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, encroachment, release, confirmation or devise of any person or persons, bodies corporate and politic, capable and able to make the same; and further, that the said Corporation may take and receive any sum or sums of money, and any manner or portion of goods and chattels, that have or shall be given or bequeathed to them by any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, capable to make a bequest or gift thereof; such money, goods and chattels to be laid out by them in a purchase or purchases of lands, tenements, messuages, houses, rents, annuities or hereditaments, to them and their successors for ever.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in the disposal and application of the public monies of the said Corporation, or in the making sale or disposition of any part or parcel of the real or personal estate of the said Corporation for any purpose, and public intimations being given to the Congregation attending the worship of said Church as herein after is directed, the consent and concurrence of the major part of the said Congregation then met, and qualified as herein after is directed, shall be had and obtained; and the votes herein after directed to be taken shall be by ballot, and also that the said Trustees, in like manner qualified, shall be admitted to vote therein as members of the said Congregation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Trustees and their successors, or a majority of them, from time to time, after public intimation given the preceding Lord's day, commonly called Sunday, from the desk or pulpit of the said Church, immediately after divine service, before the Congregation is dismissed, or after regular notice in writing left at the house of each Trustee, and the particular business having been mentioned at least one meeting before, be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, to make rules and bye-laws, and ordinances, and to do every thing needful for the good government and support of the secular affairs of the said Church.

Provided always, That the said rules, bye-laws and ordinances, or any of them, be not repugnant to the laws of this Commonwealth, and that all their proceedings be fairly and regularly entered into a Church book to be kept for that purpose; and also that the said Trustees, and their successors, by a majority of them when met as aforesaid, after such intimation or notice as aforesaid, be authorized and empowered, and they are hereby authorized and empowered to elect and appoint from among themselves a President, and also to elect and appoint from among themselves or others, a Treasurer and Secretary, and the same President, Treasurer and Secretary, or any of them, at their pleasure, to remove, change, alter or continue, as to them, or a majority of them so met as aforesaid, from time to time, shall seem to be most for the benefit of the said Church and Corporation.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, shall have full power and authority to make, have and use one common seal, with such device and inscription as they shall think proper, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation, and their successors, by the name of "The Trustees of the Baptist Church in Montgomery township, in the county of Philadelphia," aforesaid, shall be able and capable in law to sue and be sued, plead and be pleaded, in any Court or Courts, before any Judge or Judges, Justice or Justices, in all and all manner of suits, complaints, pleas, causes, matters and demands, of whatsoever nature, kind or form they may be, and all and every matter and thing therein, in as full and effectual a manner as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, within this Commonwealth, may or can do.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Corporation shall always consist of five members, called and known by the name of "The Trustees of the Baptist Church in Montgomery township, in the county of Philadelphia," and the said members shall, at all times hereafter, be chosen by ballot, by a majority of such members met together of the said Congregation, as are stated worshippers with the said Church for not less than the space of one year, and have paid the sum of Seven Shillings and Six-pence towards the support of the said Church, and shall not at any time of voting be more than one half year in arrears for the same.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said David Lofborough, Isaac James, Peter Evans, Jenkin Evans and George Smith, the first and present Trustees hereby incorporated, shall be and continue Trustees aforesaid, until they be removed in manner following, that is to say, That all and every of the Trustees herein first named and appointed shall cease and discontinue, and their appointment determine on the first Monday in the month of May, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, upon which day a new election shall be had and held, of so many others in their stead and place, by a majority of the persons met and qualified agreeable to the true intent and meaning of this act, to vote and elect as aforesaid, yearly and every year for ever.

Provided always, That the Pastor or Pastors of the said Church, for the time being, shall be entitled to vote equally with any member of the said Church or Congregation.

And provided also, That all and every person or persons, qualified as aforesaid to vote and elect, shall and may be capable and able to be elected a Trustee aforesaid, except in case of the said Church having two Pastors, and one of them to be eligible at the same time.

Provided always, That when ever any vacancy happens by the death, refusal to serve, or removal of any one or more of the Trustees aforesaid, pursuant to the directions of this act, an election shall be held of some fit person or persons in his or their place and stead, so dying, refusing or removing, as soon as conveniently can be done; and that the person or persons so elected shall be, remain and continue as a Trustee or Trustees aforesaid, so long without a new election, as the person or persons, in whose place and stead he or they shall have been so elected as aforesaid, would or might have continued and remained, and no longer; and that in all cases of a vacancy happening by the means in this act last mentioned, the remaining Trustees shall be empowered to call a meeting of the electors, for supplying the said vacancy, such meeting to be notified and published in like manner as herein before is directed and appointed for notifying and publishing the meeting of the Trustees.

Provided always, and it is hereby enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the clear yearly value or income of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments and real estate of the said Corporation shall not exceed the sum of One Thousand Pounds, lawful money of the State of Pennsylvania, to be taken and esteemed exclusive of the monies arising from the contributions belonging to the said Church, and also exclusive of the monies arising from the opening of the ground or burials; which said money shall be received by the Trustees, and disposed of by them in the manner herein before directed, pursuant to the votes of the members of the said Church or Congregation, duly qualified to vote and elect as aforesaid.

TO BE LETT,
A Part of a HOUSE,
In a genteel Part of the City, with or without Furniture. Enquire of the Printers. † 1 w.

STRAYED or STOLEN,
ON Sunday last, a small red cow, with a white face. She is very quiet and gentle. Whoever brings her to the subscriber, in Third-street, near Vine-street, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.
JACOB RUSH.
Philadelphia, July 1, 1783.

To the PRINTERS throughout the UNITED STATES.

GENTLEMEN,
I AM desirous of recommending to you the insertion of the following part of a letter. It was written by a gentleman of established honor and integrity, and a sincere friend to the cause and character of America, to his friend in Fairfax, in Virginia, and was occasioned by the instructions given from that place to their members in Assembly, the 3^d of May last, as you will see by the conclusion of it. It has a turn of thinking and expression which is rather new, and, though I sincerely hope there may be no occasion of applying them to any other place, than that to which they are addressed, yet it may serve as a beacon to others, to avoid the rock on which national reputation may be ship-wrecked.
I am, Gentlemen, your's, &c. S. C.

Extract of a letter, &c.

"It now remains to be proved whether the people of America are an honest people or not, and whether they have in them the true principles of faith, honor and gratitude, or only the unsubstantial professions of what they do not possess; whether virtue be an empty, hackneyed name, prostituted to the purposes of passion, party and design; or whether it has a national existence among the citizens of this new world.

"There is now a crisis of the most delicate nature taking place: The crisis of moral and national reputation: And tho' I am ardent in my wishes for the issue, I should be exceedingly happy could I say, I was equally as sanguine in my hopes.

"The cause of America was beyond exception just; it now remains to know whether the people are so: For it is on the union or disunion of those two points, that the character of the country will stand with lustre, or fall with disgrace.

"To be jealous of power, which is now, with some, the cant phrase of the day, and is very unmeaningly insinuated in your instructions, is a passion which may be possessed by the bravest or the basest mind, for the best or the worst of purposes. It belongs as much, and perhaps more, to the conspirator, than to the patriot. The envious wretch, who can bear no equal, and hates all merit but his own, is never free from it; and he who wants to avoid a duty, which the circumstances of his country calls for, will affect to be jealous of power, as a pretence for his delinquency. It is, therefore, in itself no virtue, and in its best stage is but a vice refined. I never knew a man who had much of this jealousy of power in him, but I could discover a littleness of soul, an enviousness of heart, a fractiousness of temper, and a fondness for himself, at the bottom.

"But if we must deify a vice, and give it a place in the pantheon of America, pray let us, for our honor's sake, put it in the most obscure corner of the building, and never let its sneaky visage be seen, until the amiable goddess CONFIDENCE gives some symptoms of sickness. He would be a fool and a wretch of a husband that should, the morning after his marriage, place the figure of jealousy in his house, to secure the fidelity of his wife.

"There is some consistency in being jealous of power in the hands of those who assume it by birth, or without our consent, and over whom we have no control, nor the power of removal, as was the case with the crown of England over America. But to be jealous of those whom we chuse, the instant we have chosen them, shews either the folly of our choice, or the absurdity of our politics; and that in the transition from monarchy to a republic, we have unfortunately bastardized our ideas, by placing jealousy where we ought to place confidence.

"If a man does not do his duty, remove him; if he transgresses it, punish him; but this little, mean, sneaking, and sneaky temper of jealousy, this poison to human happiness, and which in a thousand instances, for one to the contrary, is only the stalking horse of party and private design, ought either to be banished from among us, or admitted only with the utmost caution.

"But if we must be jealous, pray let us be jealous of our character and honor, lest, from our negligence of those things, or our disregard to them, the world should hereafter call us cheats, and say that our politics were managed to get and borrow every thing we could, and pay no body.

"The independence of America has been very cheaply obtained, and, besides this, she has received extraordinary helps, without any expence to her. A debt, then, of thirty or forty million of dollars at the end of eight years war, closing with every success she could wish for, and more than she expected, an universal trade, and in the sovereign possession of a country which before was added to the sovereignty of another, is, I say, compared with the advantages gained, a trifle.

"The less, then, this trifle is, the greater will be the disgrace not to adopt measures to discharge it. But we are jealous of the power of Congress, says some cunning minded modern politician. No, Sir, he is not jealous of the power of Congress—but he wants to play the cheat, and he wants a pretence for doing it—He wants to draw his neck from the collar, and leave the burthen on other people's shoulders—He wants the blessings of independence at other people's expence, and the benefit of an universal trade without paying any thing for it; and most probably too he wants to get into power, by meanly and treacherously undermining those who have been preferred before him.

"But it is impossible the world can either be long duped or mistaken; the real character of the States must come out, and I most earnestly and devoutly wish it may be such as they may collectively and severally have cause to glory in.

"O never fear it, say some; yes, but I do fear it, I see cause to fear it. This bug-bear of the power of Congress, which, God knows, and every one of us knows, is the most flimsy tale of a falsehood ever invented, can only be invented for a bad purpose. It is a trick contrived to cheat with, and nothing else.

"Congress, beset at all times with a thousand difficulties, have, nevertheless, gone through the war, and concluded a peace. In the course of it they have been obliged to borrow money in France, in Holland, and at home, and happy did America then think herself that Congress was able to procure it for her. They have been obliged to postpone a great part of the pay of the army, until the war should end, when the return of peace and the increase of trade should enable the country to do it more easily. France has not only lent money, but has given money, and joined her arms in the contest; and Holland, by lending us money, has involved herself in a war disastrous to her interest. This is a true and concise state of the case. Do you not, Sir, begin to feel a blush rising in your countenance, a tremulous apprehension beginning in your

heart, lest that which is to follow should not be so honorable as that which is past.

"Congress have now laid before the States the amount of the monies borrowed, and the debt contracted, and recommended to them means for discharging it.

"Had they not done this, the clamour would have been, that they had suffered the honor of America to be stained for ever. That the people, proud of that honor, and determined to transmit it uninjured to posterity, and desirous of nothing so much, as securing their future peace and the good affections of the world, by a just and grateful discharge of their debts and obligations, were ready to rise up against them—and now they have done it, the clamour is reversed, at least with you, and as a pretence for not complying, the cry is, O the power of Congress! O the power of fraud, and nonsense! say I in return.

"If the character of America should be sacrificed in this instance, or her future happiness disturbed by it, the fault cannot be laid on those we call Tories,—it cannot be laid on the refugees,—it must rest on the country itself, and on the whigs themselves, and therefore it becomes every one of them to reflect that his individual honor and that of his country is at stake.

"There is no such thing in the nature of our constitutions, either confederated or individual, or from the circumstances of them, as granting money to Congress. The idea is a false one, when applied to a republic. Whatever money is raised in a republic is for public service, and this which is now called for is to discharge a public debt. Does a man grant money when he pays his debts? Certainly not. A man's creditors may grant him indulgence, but he certainly grants them nothing by paying them.

"A grant means a gift, or present, done out of meek good will or good opinion. But here is a debt to be paid, which all America has contracted; and the States, in sending up their money for that purpose, grant nothing. They have a right, and ought to say to their several delegates entrusted with the payment of it, 'There, Gentlemen, is our part, and we direct you to see that it be applied, according to the purpose for which it is raised. We have tried very hard, but, however, we have done it; because, being our duty, we would have no reproach fall on us for not fulfilling it; neither can we bear the reflection of having it said, that we lay under obligations we do not discharge. You will immediately acknowledge the receipt of it, and furnish us with accounts of its application. We have chosen you for this and other business of the State, because we had confidence in your integrity, and in discharging this trust, you will acquire our further confidence; but if you fail herein, your head, at least, and perhaps your estate, must pay for it.'

"This would be an honest and peremptory way of speaking, and such as people who do their duty have a right to use.—Now let us examine the contrary side.

"I am truly ashamed to begin upon it. There is something so exceedingly tricky, selfish, mean and low in it, that I feel foiled by it. A man never ought to act the rascal even in jest; and we have that in our natures, which unfits us for the imitation of characters not natural to our minds. I know I shall make a bungling hand of it.—But the plain case is this—

"When a man wants to shift, he will set on foot a thousand inventions. It will not do to tell the world that he intends to be dishonest; but he will assign this excuse, that excuse, this pretence, that pretence, he will stretch a little, then a little more—Something has disappointed him—but you may be sure, Sir,—you may rely on it, Sir,—and so on, till all the changes are run through, and then, as the last resource, he grows impatient—calls himself a Gentleman—an independent Gentleman—keeps his doors locked—abuses his friends—and puts his creditors to defiance.

"Now, what more is necessary to understand the instructions of Fairfax, than to compare them with this kind of conduct.

"When the address of Congress, with the statement of the public debt, and the means for discharging it (which is one of the best principled and liberal performances which have, at any time, come from that body) arrived among the people of Fairfax, they, instead of expressing their gratitude for the extraordinary assistance they have received during the war, and instead of honestly and cheerfully entering into the measures recommended for the discharge of their debt, and the support of the public faith and character of America, instead, I say, of these things, which it was their duty to do, they attempt to shift that duty off in the following manner:

"We like not, say they, in their instructions, the language of the late address from Congress to the different States, and of the report of their Committee upon the subject of revenue, published in the same pamphlet. 'If they are carefully and impartially examined, they will be found to exhibit strong proofs of lust of power.' They contain the same kind of arguments which were formerly used in the business of ship money, to justify the arbitrary measures of the race of Stuarts in England."

"The only remark necessary to be made on these instructions is, that they require no examination at all, to see that they are a most flimsy affectation of patriotism, flying in the face of truth, and calculated to cover one of the greatest frauds and most scandalous actions a people can commit.

"If truth, honor and justice are to prevail over falsehood, disgrace and dishonesty; if every thing which can inspire the mind with virtuous emulation can triumph over things which can debase it; the shiftiness of character, exhibited in those instructions, will every where be held in detestation: For either let men be honest, as they ought to be, or act their dishonesty in buff.

I am, Sir, &c. &c.

BANK OF NORTH-AMERICA,

JULY the 3^d, 1783.

THE DIRECTORS of the BANK having declared a Dividend of Six and a Half per Cent. upon the Capital Stock for the half year, ending the 1st Inst. the said Dividend will be paid at the Bank, to the Stock Holders or their Representatives, at any time after the 10th Instant.

[The Printers on the Continent are requested to give this Advertisement a place in their Papers.]

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, living in Lower-Merion township, Philadelphia county, on the 17th of June last, a brown MARE, ten years old last spring, 14 hands high, has two saddle marks on her back, shod before with old shoes, trots, paces and gallops. Whoever takes up said mare, and delivers her to the subscriber, or at the Sweets-Ford, to Mr. Peter Holston, shall receive the above reward, with all reasonable charges, paid by
Lower-Merion, July 2, 1783. PETER TREXLER.

NEW YORK, July 5.

Extract of a letter from Spitzhead, dated May 22, 1783.

"His Majesty's ship Mercury, H. E. Stanhope, Esq; Commander, is waiting to bring out the definitive Treaty, and under orders to depart at a moment's warning."

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

A spectator of the late confusion in the city of Philadelphia, who wishes to blame neither Congress nor the Council of the State, begs leave to congratulate every friend to humanity upon the peaceable mode of settling the late dispute between the Council and the soldiers. It has been remarked, that during the republican ages of Rome, which lasted several hundred years, there never was a single life lost in all the riots, mobs, revelts and mutinies, that were so frequent in that country. Too much tenderness cannot be shewn to the life of man. Count Saxe used to say, he had rather be ten days longer in taking a city by a siege, than lose the life of a single grenadier by taking it by storm. Mr. Payne, in his Common Sense, tells us, that republics, "by negotiating mistakes," prevent wars with each other. Why should not the rulers of republics, by negotiating revelts, prevent unnecessary bloodshed among their citizens. They are the fathers of the people, and should be as tender of their lives, as of the lives of their children.

Friday last, being the Anniversary of the Declaration of the Independence of America, the morning was ushered in with ringing of bells, and the colours of the United States, with all those of the different nations, belonging to ships in port (except those of Great-Britain) were displayed in our harbour on the joyful occasion; at noon there was a discharge of cannon, and his Excellency the President and the Supreme Executive Council received at the President's house, the compliments of the Magistracy, the officers of the army, a very large number of the officers of the militia, and other citizens. The concourse of Gentlemen of the several orders before mentioned, on this occasion, was exceedingly great, and what must give satisfaction to all true lovers of their country, all parties concurred, without distinction, in the most friendly manner, to testify their common joy on the auspicious day. In the afternoon the President gave an elegant entertainment to the Honorable the Council, all the Field officers of the city and neighbourhood, and several officers of the army.

A Meeting of the Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, at the State-House, June 30, 1783, the following motion was agreed to, and ordered to be Printed.

The Committee for the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, desire that the Resolutions of the Town-meeting held at the State-House the 14th instant, should be carried into full effect, do hereby give notice to all persons falling within the description of the 1st and 2d Resolves of said Town-meeting, that, unless they depart this State, within ten days after the date hereof, such as may be found within this district after that time, will be dealt with in a proper manner.

The several Printers are desired to give the foregoing a place in their papers, and to republish the 1st and 2d Resolves of the Town-meeting above mentioned, that no one may plead ignorance.

1st. That we consider it as inconsistent with the interest and dignity of the good people of this State, that any person who hath voluntarily withdrawn himself from this, or any of the United States of America since the 19th day of April, 1775, and hath joined the armies, or aided and abetted the measures employed by the King of Great-Britain against this country; or who hath been legally attainted, or expelled by this, or any of the United States, should be suffered to return to, or reside within the State of Pennsylvania.

2d. That we consider it our duty as citizens and individuals, to prevent any such persons returning into this State; and we do solemnly determine and mutually pledge ourselves to each other, to use all the means in our power, to expel with infamy, such persons, who now have or hereafter shall presume to come among us, and the names of such persons be published in the news papers of this city, by the Committee appointed to carry these Resolves into execution.

Courts of Nisi Prius, Oyer and Terminer and General Goal delivery, are appointed to be held at Burlington, in and for the county of Burlington, on Tuesday, the 12th day of August next.

It is, says one of our correspondents, exceedingly easy to say, after an affair is over, how it might have been prevented or ordered otherwise. The adjournment of Congress to Princetown may now be called precipitate, because no mischief has happened from the disorders that were then beginning to prevail. But information since and subsequent circumstances have proved that mischief was intended, or why did the two officers abscond as soon as they found that their secret designs were discovered.

Suppose, on the contrary, that mischief had happened, and a scene of tumult had ensued, which it was in the power of the city to have prevented had measures been concerted in time. In this case the communication of Congress to the Executive Council for the purposes of concerting those measures, and preventing mischief would have been highly applauded, and their adjournment, under the circumstances in which they did adjourn, would have been considered by every body as an act of wisdom. Is it, then the less for now?

The reason given for not calling the Militia, namely, that it requires three days notice, may be a justifiable reason to the Executive Council for not calling them, but it is equally as good a reason for the adjournment of Congress, because it is a plain declaration that the laws of the State do not provide sufficient security against sudden riots; and certainly it would have been highly injudicious in Congress to have exposed all the business and records of the continent, State papers, transactions with foreign nations, &c. to the hazard of three days, in the unsettled manner things then appeared.

It is now very well known that neither Congress nor the Executive Council were the objects which those who set the men on had in view, but who can tell when a riot begins where it is to end. The soldiers, it is true, thought of nothing but obtaining their pay, but this was not the object with their prompters, or why, as is before said, did they so hastily abscond on being discovered.

It has been said, in order to prove the adjournment precipitate, that at the time Congress appointed a Committee to confer with Council, there was only an "appearance" of disorder, and that "no one violent act had been committed," on which it may be remarked.

That the most dangerous and fatal of all riots, are those which have in the beginning, a peaceable appearance, and can be supported at first by a fair pretence. Was not the city of London, about three years ago, thrown into the utmost confusion and confusion, hundreds of lives lost, all the shops and courts of justice shut up for 7 or 8 days, both Houses of Parliament obliged to adjourn, and their King to withdraw himself to Windsor Castle, and all this occasioned by a meeting in St. George's Fields, under the peaceable name of religion.

There always are in every populous city and country a number of loose disorderly characters ready to join in any tumult, or to make one, where they may have an opportunity of laying their hands on what is not their own; and had any thing of an actual riot began here, numbers of such characters would have joined it, under the pretence of being soldiers, who never were, in the least, connected with any part of the army; and thus, not only the city might have been exposed to plunder, but the real and deserving soldier to unmerited censure; and therefore the communication of Congress to the Executive Council, so far as it went to prevent both these effects, was a judicious proceeding; and if, on a conference, it appeared, that Council were not legally em-

powered to use the means necessary to prevent any mischief or insult that might happen within the space of three days, the very reason, I say, must dictate to Congress, who as a body were charged with the affairs of the continent, the propriety of adjourning.

If any part of the business was unnecessary, it was the proclamation, and it is rather to be wished that Congress had adjourned without any other proclamation than a general one, to convene the next meeting at Princeton. Reasons, if any were necessary, might have been given hereafter, and as the whole matter, at first, was involved in obscurity and attended with difficulty, some time was necessary to unravel them.

But there is one reflection arising from this affair, which is very forcible, and merits the attention of the States.

There is no provision made in the Confederation for the residence or convenience of Congress. To whom, as a body, are delegated, and to whom are entrusted the greatest and most important concerns, which America, now sovereign and independent, has on her hands.

The States individually appoint their Delegates, and send them to find a residence per leave, and to depend for the safety of their persons, and what is much more, the safety of their national concerns, on the will and pleasure of some individual State. A situation which will always be attended with inconveniences.

Is this consistent with the honor or character of the States, either individually or collectively. Congress, to whom so much is entrusted, ought not to depend on so precarious a tenure. As we have made our way to empire solely by our union, and that union is the foundation stone of all we possess, and on which our independence stands, ought not, then, the Representatives of that union to be so securely and commodiously placed, that the business of the Continent may not, by any local circumstance, be interrupted.

CURIOUS ANECDOTE.

An elderly, honest and very religious man, who now resides in West-Jersey, some years ago took a voyage to Nova-Scotia, where he was detained on business for eighteen months. Disliking greatly the climate and the soil, he frequently wondered, for what particular use that country was created, as his pious principles led him fully to believe that nothing was created in vain. He thought and reflected, but thought and reflected to no purpose! 'till Time, the great revealer of secrets, has abundantly to his satisfaction removed every difficulty, by disclosing that Nova-Scotia was created and specially designed, by an over-ruling Providence, for the dismal habitation of those pests of society, the Tories, Refugees and Ingrates of America, where, on ground as rocky as their hearts, may they long continue, unacquainted with and forever secluded from the Air peculiarly enjoyed by the Sons and Daughters of Freedom.

NAVAL OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA.

INWARD ENTRIES. Brig Mary, J. Buften; Sloop Seafarer, S. Bangs; Brig Piscilla, E. Fettyplace, Boston. Brig Elfe Carherina, P. Kiars, Hamburg. Sloop Carolina, L. Luther; Sloop Defiance, B. Read, Rhode Island. Brig Swan, H. Goodhue, Hispaniola. Sloop Two Friends, P. Lyon; Sloop Sally, G. Holliston; Sloop Three Friends, T. Baker; Sloop Two Friends, J. Wade; Ship Betsey, J. Pindar, New-York. Snow Elizabeth, ----- Huat, Rochelle. Sloop Scarborough, J. Stone, Falmouth, N. E. Sloop Sally, W. Stephens, Virginia. Sloop Salem, F. Boardman, Dominica. Brig Diana, H. Hayes, Jamaica. Brig Fanny, J. Gardner, Curacao. Polacre L'Esperance, J. Girard, Cape Francois. Brig Congress, W. Chavers, Newry. Brig Hazard, F. Hogard, Dunkirk.

OUTWARDS. Brig Bennington, H. Hawcy, St. Thomas; Brig Jane, P. Eldridge; Sloop Sally, E. Luney; Sloop Betsey, W. Watson; Brig Manilla, S. Starbuck; Ship Columbia, T. Hook, and Sloop Polly, J. Hyde, New-York. Brig Beckford, T. Kibett, London. Schooner Merchant, J. Harr, St. Dominica. Ship Queen of France, R. Dale, Tennessee. Sloop Polly and Sally, M. Griffin, Augustine. Brig Dispatch, J. Silwell, Port-au-Prince. Ship Maria, J. Wilson; Schooner L'Heureuse Sophia, M. Simcott, and Schooner Ketour, C. Gibson, Hispaniola. Schooner Industry, W. Morton; Sloop Ranger, H. Hodge, Boston. Schooner George, H. Rolt, Salem. Sloop Sufferance, W. Bunch, New-Providence. Ship Santo Domingo, Francis Xavier Mendonca, Amsterdam. Sloop Industry, J. Terry, Tortola. Schooner Relief, W. Height; Sloop Sally, J. Westcott; Sloop Betsey, J. Hathaway, Rhode Island. Ship Mary, J. Muir, Virginia. Brig Brabant Willusten, S. Wolf, Baltimore.

Just published, and to be sold by HALL and SELLERS, at the New Printing-Office, in Market-Street, and by WILLIAM WOODHOUSE Stationer, next Door to the Coffee House, in Front Street, Philadelphia, Price One Dollar,

A H I M A N R E Z O N

ABRIDGED and DIGESTED:

As a Help to all that are, or would be

FREE and ACCEPTED MASONS.

To which is added, A SERMON, preached in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on Monday, December 28, 1778.

Published by Order of the GRAND LODGE of Pennsylvania, By WILLIAM SMITH, D. D.

N. B. Great Allowance made to those who take a Quantity.

NOTIFICATION.

AT a Meeting of a number of Mechanics and Manufacturers, on Monday Evening, last, at the Academy, it was deemed highly necessary and expedient, in the present ruinous situation of their affairs, that a general meeting of the Mechanics and Manufacturers in the city and liberties of Philadelphia should be convened at the State-House, on Monday, the 14th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, on business of the utmost importance to themselves, to their families, and to their country. Their punctual attendance at the time and place above-mentioned is most earnestly requested.

TO BE SOLD,

At public Auction, THIS DAY, at twelve o'clock, at the Coffee-house,

A NEW two story brick TENEMENT, with a Kitchen and Lot of Ground, situated on the north side of Shrewsbury-street, between Arch and Race streets, and near to Eighth-street; containing in breadth 16 feet and 6 inches, and in depth 45 feet. The house stands high and airy, and commands an agreeable prospect of that part of the city.

Likewise, one other Lot of Ground, nearly joining to the above, situated on the east side of Delaware Eighth-street, between Race and Arch-streets aforesaid; containing in breadth 15 feet, and in depth 49 feet and 6 inches, to a five foot alley, leading into Shrewsbury-street, with the privilege of said alley and street. This and the above lot are both subject to a yearly ground rent of Two and Two-ninths Pounds.

July 5, 1783. JOHN BAYARD, Auctioneer.

FOR C O R K,

The Ship FAVORITE,

A NEW double decked vessel, well calculated for carrying Passengers, and would take some Freight, great part of her cargo being already engaged. For terms apply to ALEXANDER NESBITT, and Co. in Front-street, below Walnut-street; or to Capt. VALLANCE, at Waddell's Wharf. †



F O R S A L E,

An excellent BRASS BELL,

Of fifty weight, fit for either a SCHOOL-HOUSE or SHIP.
Enquire of the Printers.

Watch and Clock Tools and Materials,

of different kinds, to be S O L D, by
T H O M A S H O W A R D,

In Second-street, the fifth door above Chestnut-street, CONSISTING of Main Spring 2, Glass, Fusee Chains, Dial Plates, Keys, Hands, Files, Balance Wheels, and Fusee Engines, Outside Chains, Strings, Seals, &c. &c.

N. B. Clock and Watch work done as usual on the most reasonable terms. Stage-men and Shallop-men who bring Watches from the country to be repaired, by favouring him with their custom, may have their own done gratis.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will be exposed to Public Sale, at the House of William Lawrence, near the premises, on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, TWENTY LOTS of GROUND, adjoining and near each other, situate between Vine-street and Spring Garden lands, and on Eighth-street from the river Delaware; taken in execution as the property of John Reed, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

N. B. A plan of the Lots, particularly described, may be seen at the Sheriff's office, and at the place of sale.

Philadelphia, July 5, 1783.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, I will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Coffee-House, on THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 12 o'clock, TWO FRAME MESSUAGES and LOT of GROUND, situate in Southwark, on the west side of Front-street, nearly opposite the sign of the Blue Bell, containing 31 feet on Front-street, and 77 feet deep, bounded eastward by Front-street, south and westward by ground of Joseph Wharton, &c. said to be an excellent stand for a store; subject to a yearly groundrent of 20l. lawful money of Pennsylvania, payable to ----- Wharton; taken in execution as late the estate of George Campbell, deceased, by WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

At the COFFEE HOUSE, on the 23d day of July instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, if not sold before at private sale.

ABOUT 7 acres of good mowable MEADOW GROUND, under good fence, situate on the road to Gloucester, bounded by the Delaware, Hay-Creek, and the said road, distant about one and a half mile from the city, the creek navigable to tide &c. For terms apply to the subscriber, living in Queen-street, near Water-street, Southwark, or to ELIJAH BROWN, at his office in Pine-street, opposite the Friends Meeting house.

July 8, 1783. JOHN PLANKINHORN.

F O R S A L E,

A FARM, in Providence township, Philadelphia county, about 20 miles from the city, on the Norrington road, adjoining John Baker, and the line of Providence and Norrington townships, containing about 100 acres, on which are a good square log house, with a cellar under it, a stone milk-house and chamber over it, a well and pump of good water, an excellent stone barn, stable and cow-house, with a good orchard, situated in a healthy part of the country; there are about 22 acres of good timber, the rest fit for tillage or pasture. A good title, and a reasonable time will be given to the purchaser, on giving security, if required. For further particulars enquire of John Barclay in Water-street, or Thomas Rice, Esq; on Park-street. Francis a Lally, who lives on the premises, will shew it to any person who applies.

N. B. If not sold at private sale before the 2d of September next, it will be sold at the Coffee-house, at one o'clock, on that day.

To be Sold at Private Sale,

A very valuable tract of WOODLAND, CONTAINING One Hundred and Fifty Acres, part whereof is situate in West-Northington Township, in the County of Chester, and the other part in Little Britain Township, in the County of Lancaster, in the State of Pennsylvania, joining land of Thomas Coulton and others, having the usual allowance for roads and highways. The said tract of Land has the Octara Creek running through it, and is about Twenty-five miles from Christiana Bridge; is very handy to a Grist-Mill, there being one on the adjoining plantation; and has likewise the appearance of a Copper Mine on it, the ore of which may be seen by applying to the subscriber, by whom a legal and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser. For further information, enquire of the subscriber, living on the west side of Front-street, above Market-street, in the city of Philadelphia, or of John Todd, living at the South-East corner of Chestnut and Fourth-streets, in the said city. JOHN PRIEST.

N. B. If the said tract of Land is not sold by private sale before the second day of August next, it will then be sold by public sale at the Coffee-House, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of DAVID REESTER, late of the township of Edgemont, and county of Chester, deceased, either by bond, note or book debt, are hereby required to make speedy payment, or they will be dealt with as the law directs; likewise all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts to us, the subscribers, that they may be settled and paid.

July 1, 1783. GEORGE BISHOP, JOSEPH BRACK, Administrators.

WHEREAS JANE HARTNESS, alias PARAGH, hath fold and carried off in a clandestine manner the goods and effects of the subscriber, given away or sold his creatures, denies her marriage, and has left his house and refuses to live with him. These are to warn all persons not to be concerned with her on his account, and whosoever has received any part of his effects to restore them immediately, or be prosecuted as felons; none are to credit nor pay her any part of his debts, nor commence suit or suits in his or her name, as I will not allow nor admit, but prosecute such persons as clandestine dealers. Given under my hand at Oxford township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, July 1, 1783. JAMES HARTNESS.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Strasburgh township, Lancaster county, on the night of the 26th inst. a dark bay HORSE, 5 years old this fall, neither brand nor ear-mark, his mane hangs on both sides of his neck, very large hoofs, never was shod, paces and trots. Whoever will deliver the said horse together with the thief to the subscriber, or to Stophel Heager, in the borough of Lancaster, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Four Dollars for the horse, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. JOHN BRACKBILL.

WAS taken up the 9th of June last, on the plantation of the subscriber, in Germantown, Three HOGS. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ANTHONY JOHNSON.

Just Published, and now Selling at BELL'S Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, Philadelphia.

SERMONS TO MINISTERS OF STATE.

By the Author of SERMONS TO ASSES.

Dedicated to Lord North, Prime Minister of England, for the use of the religious, political and philosophical Rationalists, in Europe and America.

Preach the Gospel to every Creature.---MARK xvi. 16. I have called you Gods, and all of you the Children of the Highest: But ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the Princes.---PSAL. lxxviii. 6.

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR.

N. B. A considerable variety of the newest PUBLICATIONS, in History, Travels, Voyages, Novels, Arts, Sciences and Entertainment; with Latin and English Classics; also Books in all Languages: May be had at BELL'S Book-Store, near St. Paul's Church, in Third-Street, PHILADELPHIA.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold at public sale, on the 16th day of this instant (July) on the premises, A certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Charlestown township, containing 179 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Edward Lane, and others; late the estate of Thomas Rother, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 1, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the 17th day of this instant (July) on the premises, A certain Messuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract or Parcel of Land, and Meadow Ground thereunto belonging, situate in the township of Ridley, containing, by estimation, 113 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Isaac Hendrickson and others; late the estate of Swan Culin, deceased; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 1, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be sold at public vendue, on the 18th day of July instant, on the premises, A certain Messuage or Tenement, Plantation and Tract, or Parcel of Land thereunto belonging, containing forty acres, more or less, situate in Chichester township, bounded by John Talbot and others; late the estate of John Wilkins; seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, July 1, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the 9th day of July next, on the premises, A certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in East Marlborough township, containing about 100 acres, be the same more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Johnson, Caleb Penick and others; late the estate of Ezekiel Bowen, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, June 23, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the 10th day of July next, on the premises, A certain Messuage and Lot of Ground, situate in Kennet township, containing about two acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Abraham Taylor and others; late the property of Jesse Mendenhall, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, June 23, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the 11th day of July next, on the premises, A certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in Charlestown township, containing about 120 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Mifer Coats and others; late the estate of Frederick Buzzard, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, June 23, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the 14th day of July next, on the premises, A certain Lot or Piece of Land, situate in West Whiteland township, containing about five acres, more or less, bounded by lands of George Thomas and others; being a part of the lands late of Samuel James, deceased, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, June 23, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

BY virtue of several Writs of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be sold, on the 15th day of July next, on the premises, A certain Messuage, Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in West Fallowfield township, containing about 307 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of -- and others; late the estate of Robert McElheney, but seized and taken in execution, and to be sold by

Chester, June 23, 1783. \$ JOHN GARDNER, Sheriff.

Salisbury township, Lancaster county, June 14, 1783.

A ROBBERY.

FIFTY POUNDS Reward.

BROKE open, on the night of the 23d instant, and stolen from the subscriber, the following sums of money and other articles, viz. between Three Hundred and Fifty and Four Hundred Pounds in gold, amongst which were two Johanneses, two milled D. ubions, and one half ditto, the remainder in Half Joes, Eng. sh. Guineas, half ditto, and a few French ditto, about Seventy or Eighty Pounds in Spanish Dollars and French Crowns, together with some small money, and between Twenty and Thirty Pounds State Money; a note given by Mr. Derringer, Contractor at Lancaster, to Martin Hendrick, for Fourteen Pounds Fourteen Shillings, directed at the bottom to Mr. Thomas Buffington, Collector, one large looking glass, one silver mounted hanger, one pair silver buckles, new, three large silver table spoons, marked S. H. six silver tea spoons, marked S. H. six ditto new, the handles turned contrary to the bowl, not marked, half a loaf of sugar and some lemon; and some other articles not yet discovered. The above robbery was committed by four men armed with pistols, one of which called by his companions by the name of Brown, a thick well set man, about 40 years of age, fair complexion, short dark hair; had on a short brown or claret coloured coat, two others were young slender made men, supposed between 20 and 30 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, appeared to be brothers, from their resemblance to each other; one of them had on a light blue coat, wanting some of the buttons on the breast, corduroy breeches, his hair tied; the other of the above described young men had on a jean coat and white overalls; the fourth cannot be described, as he was not in the house. Whoever takes up and secures the above robbers, money and goods, shall have the above reward, or in proportion for any part of the money or goods, and Thirty Pounds only for the robbers upon conviction, by

JOHN HOPKINS.

WAS FOUND, at or near to the Sign of the Buck Tavern, on the Lancaster great road, on the 5th ultimo, A HANDSCREW. The owner or owners may have it again, by applying to the subscriber, living in West-Calm township, Chester County.

MICHAEL BALDRIDGE.

Elegant Engravings.

Just imported, and to be SOLD by
JAMES REYNOLDS,
At his STORE, in Third-Street, between Market and Arch-streets.

A FEW Copies from the Paintings of that celebrated Genius, *John Taylor, Esq;* of Barb, a Native of this City. Mr. Taylor's Reputation in Landscape stands almost unrivalled in England, if not in all Europe. The Engravings from his Works, now offered, are executed by the first Artists in London, and are convincing Specimens of the superior Greatness of his Abilities. The two smaller Plates are admirable Examples in the rural, pleasing Style, and the two larger in the Great and Sublime. To Persons of Taste in the polite Arts, these Performances cannot fail of giving the greatest Satisfaction.

The small Plates One Guinea;

The large Plates Two Guineas the Pair.

N. B. These Engravings to be had either in Sheets, or neatly framed and glazed by the said James Reynolds.

FISHING TACKLING,

Of all sorts, for either sea or river, to be SOLD by

JOHN HOWARD,

In Second-Street, three doors above Chestnut-Street.

WHERE Captains of vessels and others may be supplied at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms. A proper allowance will be made to country store keepers, and others who buy to sell again.

N. B. Any person who has a quantity of FISH HOOKS to dispose of, may meet with a purchaser, by applying as above.

At the Sign of the SPINNING WHEEL, on the Corner of Market and Third streets.

Warranted BOULTING CLOTHS,

With a general Assortment of

DRY GOODS,

To be SOLD cheap for Cash, or the Honorable the Financier's Notes, for the Payment of the Army.

Just imported in the vessel the Count Paul, and the Good Joseph, from Marseilles; the Achilles, from Rochfort, and El Virgo del Carme, from Genoa, and to be SOLD by

Terrasson, Brothers & Co.

At their Store, in Water-Street, three doors below Spruce-Street, A large Assortment of Dry Goods,

Too tedious to mention; besides

LEMONS, Sirups, Seen at Wash Balls, Soap, Buckles, Pins, Needles, Haps, Combs, &c. Window Glass, Pipes, Shot, Nails, &c. Assorted Queen's Ware, Glasses, Marble Mantle-Pieces, Slabs and Statues. Elegant Paper Hangings, Paper of different sizes, for Registers, &c. Drugs, Corks and Cork Wood, Cordage, Alicant Salt, &c. Red and White Wine of various sorts, in casks and bottles.

For which, apply at the above mentioned store, or at the Cellular under the Friends' Meeting, in Pine-Street.

RUN AWAY, on the night of the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Cecil county, in the State of Maryland, near the head of Little Bohemia, A Negro Man, named WILL, very black, fond of strong liquor, about five feet and an half high, 37 years of age, but appears to be older: Had on, when he went away, new tow shirt and trowsers, and took with him a light coloured coat and breeches of home-spun cloth, and other clothing not known; he was purchased from Kent Island four years ago, and may have gone that way. Whoever takes up said Negro and brings him home, or secures him, so that his master may have him again, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 27, 1783. \$ BENJAMIN SAPPINGTON.

WE the subscribers, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bucks county, to audit the accounts and adjust the demands of the creditors of Joseph Tomlinson, late of Wrightstown, in the said county, do hereby give notice, that we will expose to sale by public vendue, at the house of Joseph Smith, inn-keeper, in the said township, on the 9th day of August next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a certain LOT or piece of LAND, situate in Upper Makefield township, in the said county, containing about 27 acres, about 9 acres thereof well timbered, the remainder cleared and improved, attached and secured as the property and estate of the said Joseph Tomlinson. Any person desirous to view the premises before the day of sale, may apply to either of the subscribers, living near the same.

And we do hereby give notice to all the creditors of the said Joseph Tomlinson, that they produce their accounts to us on the day above said, or they will be excluded from any dividend of the said Tomlinson's estate.

July 1, 1783. JOSEPH CHAPMAN, } Auditors.
JOHN TERRY jun.
WILLIAM LINTON.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

NEGROE CATO ran from his master, near the Head of Elk, Cecil county, Maryland, on the 24th of May last, is a well set fellow, about 26 or 27 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, longish visage, eyes prominent with a blemish in one of them, occasioned by a hurt some years ago, heavy eyebrows and down look, perhaps can speak Dutch, as he was bred in Albany county, State of New-York by Mr. Richard Spore, of whom he was bought about four years ago; he is a compleat farmer, and handy at making pest and rail fence; he is thought he is furnished with a forged pass, and will try to pass for a free-man; a discovery of his ingenuity in any branch of business occasioned his going off precipitately, therefore took no clothes with him but what he had on, viz. tow shirt and trowsers, vest without sleeves and good shoes, but his invention will soon furnish others. Whoever secures him in any goal within one year, and gives notice to the subscriber, that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home, reasonable charges, paid by

THOMAS MAY.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Uwchland township, Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, on or about the 15th of this instant June, a young MARE, of a dark iron grey colour, neither brand nor ear-mark that is discernable, about 4 years old, and it may be has been rode some distance by some horie thief. The owner coming, proving property and paying charges, may have her again.

27th 6th Month, 1783.

JAMES PACKER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.
ALL those that have any demands against the Estate of DAVID LEECH, deceased, late third Lieutenant of the Brigantine HOLKER, Mr. John Quinlin, Commander, to bring in their accounts properly attested; and those that are indebted to said Estate, are desired to make speedy payment to Alexander Rutherford, of Philadelphia, or to George Glaspey, junior, near Newark, New Castle County, on Delaware.

ALEXANDER RUTHERFORD, } Executors,
GEORGE GLASPEY.

Salem, June 26, 1783.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

ABSCONDED from his special bail, A certain DANIEL LEADS, formerly an inhabitant of Egg-Harbour, but late of Salem county; he is a tall, well made man, about 5 feet 11 inches high, and is about 31 years of age, has fair hair, wears fashionable cloaths, is a good scholar, and understands surveying. Whoever apprehends said Leads, and secures him in goal, in the county aforesaid, shall have the above reward; and if in any other goal in America, and gives notice to the Printers hereof, so that the subscriber, living in Elfinborough, Salem county, can get him again, shall have TWENTY DOLLARS Reward, paid by

HENRY FIRTH.

LAST night was stolen out of the pasture of John Harris, in Willis-Town township, Chester county, A small dun HORSE, about 13 hands and an half high, 4 years old, paces, trots and canters very nateral, a black list along his back, black mane and tail, and a small star in his forehead. Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may get the horse, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have TEN DOLLARS Reward, and for the horse only, SIX DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

April 25, 1783.

PERSIFOR FRAZER.

Philadelphia, June 30, 1783.
RAN away this morning, from his master, an apprentice lad, named THOMAS JULLEY, by trade a Ship-rigger; had on, when he went away, a coarse hat, a fine white shirt, a black jacket lined with red, a nankeen under jacket lined with white linen, new oxenbrigs trousers, and half worn shoes, with odd buckles in them. He bore up said apprentice, and delivers him to his master, or secures him in any goal so that his master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLAR reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JOHN WIGMORE, Ship-rigger, on Chestnut-Street wharff. All masters of vessels and others are desired to harbour or carry him off at their peril, as they shall be answerable as a dog to law.

June 27, 1783.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, in the lower part of Answell, near Joseph Orr's smith's shop, on the evening of the 19th instant, a dark brown HORSE, about 14 hands and an half high, has a small star in his forehead, and a small white spot on his off hind foot, and has a pair of shoes on his fore feet; he is a natural trotter, and is as well made for the geers as any horse you will see. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, and secures them, so that the owner may have his horse again, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by

CHRISTOPHER WARD.

CAME to the Plantation of Jonathan Thomas, in Lower Dublin, the 16th of this instant, a light brown HORSE, about 15 hands high. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

June 28, 1783.

JONATHAN THOMAS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, British township, Philadelphia county, on the 11th day of June, a brindle COW, with a white face, and a slit in her right ear, small horns, white feet, about 7 years old, gives some milk, and very poor. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. JONATHAN ROBERTS. June 28. †

Southwark Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

Will be Sold by Publick Auction,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

As USUAL; ALSO,

Household Furniture & Wearing

APPAREL, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BROWN, Auctioneer.



SICKLES and SCYTHES,

EITHER by WHOLE SALE or RETAIL, are prepared and sold by the subscriber at his shop in Front-Street, a little below the Drawbridge, Philadelphia.

EVAN TRUMAN.

N. B. Said Truman makes all kinds of Mill-work, Smiths-bellows, &c. &c. &c.

† 6 w.



TWO HUNDRED DOZEN of
Grass & Cradling Scythes & Sickles

Made, and to be SOLD by the Subscriber,

At his Shop, in Market-Street, next Door to the Sign of the Black-Horse, by Wholesale and Retail, warranted or unwarranted. \$ 4 w THOMAS GOUCHER.